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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

(26 - 31 January 1960)

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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

Source Coverage: 26-31 January 1960

This report is based on selected issues of the Hungarian provincial newspapers published during the period 26 - 31 January 1960.

The statements within the brackets are those of the researcher.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Abbreviations	
Source Abbreviations.....	c
Other Abbreviations.....	c
 <u>Part I. GOVERNMENT</u>	
Patriotic People's Front.....	1
Local Councils.....	2
Government Representatives.....	4
National Assembly Representatives.....	4
 <u>Part II. COMMUNIST PARTY</u>	
Ideology, Program, Strategy, Deviationism, Membership Problems, General Party Activities.....	4
Party Education.....	11
Communist Press on Counter-Revolutionary Refugees.....	12
Communist Youth Activities.....	12
 <u>Part III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION</u>	
Manufacturing Industry.....	14
Chemical Industry.....	17
Metallurgical Industry.....	17
Fuels and Power.....	20
Food Industry.....	21
Transportation and Communications.....	22
Construction Industry.....	24
General Economic Information and Statis- tical Data.....	25
 <u>Part IV. SOCIOLOGICAL INFORMATION</u>	
Justice, Youth Problems, Economic Shortages, Labor Problems, Medical Problems.....	27
 <u>Part V. MILITARY INFORMATION</u>	
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	30
	30

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Source Abbreviations

DM - Delmagyarország
DN - Dunántúli Napló
EM - Eszakmagyarország
FMH - Fejér Megyei Hírlap
HEN - Hajdu-Bihari Napló
KA - Kisalföld
KDN - Középdunántúli Napló
KM - Keletmagyarország
SN - Somogyi Néplap
SNM - Szolnok Megyei Néplap
ZH - Zalai Hírlap

Other Abbreviations

CC - Central Committee
KISZ - Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség; Communist Youth Federation
MAV - Magyar Állam Vasutak; Hungarian State Railroads
MSZMP - Magyar Szocialista Munkás Párt; Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party
PPF - Patriotic People's Front; Hazafias Népfront
TSZ - termelőszövetkezet; farmers' producer cooperative farm.

Part I. GOVERNMENT

Patriotic People's Front

The Szeged PPF organization held a plenary session on 25 January 1960, with the participation of all town and district PPF committees, as well as activists. The many hundreds of PPF officials gathered to hear an address by Mihaly KOMOCSIN, Jr, First Secretary of the Szeged MSZMP committee, who spoke about the work of the 7th Congress of MSZMP, and in particular, about the resolutions effecting the work of PPF.

A number of speakers took the floor following KOMOCSIN's address, and one and all stressed the need for PPF to "consider the guiding principles of the Party congress as the basis of all PPF work in the future." PPF organizations, and PPF officials individually as well as collectively will "strive to comply with the resolutions of the congress." PPF will make every effort to "complete the laying of the foundations of socialism so that the actual building phase of socialism may begin without delay."

Szeged PPF organizations will consider it their primary duty to "familiarize the apolitical masses" with the resolutions of the Party congress. In order to make PPF work more efficient, the "leading position of the working class will be strengthened in PPF committees" and the worker-peasant alliance will also be reinforced. "While strengthening the leadership of the working class, Szeged PPF organizations will also solicit the full cooperation and assistance of progressive intellectuals, as a further effort to cement the relationship between MSZMP and the masses." Obviously, the leading positions within PPF organizations will henceforth be reserved for workers, while intellectuals will only be expected to "cooperate and assist," but not lead. (DM, 26 Jan 60, p 3)

PPF officials from the megyek of Vas, Zala, Somogy, and Veszprem held a two-day conference at Keszthely on 29-30 January 1960. The conference was called to enable PPF leaders to exchange their experiences in promoting the agricultural collectivization movement. The presidium of the con-

ference was composed of Istvan KOLTAI, member of the National PPF Council, Professors Gyorgy KULIN and Peter BERKE.

The assembled PPF officials heard numerous lectures on the importance of coordinating agricultural work on collective farms with the assistance of trained agriculturists. It was unanimously accepted, that "PPF leaders needed a more thorough knowledge of modern agricultural methods to give effective aid to the collectivization campaign and to the strengthening of already existing collective farms." In addition to hearing a number of lectures, the PPF leaders also inspected some experimental stations of the Keszthely Agricultural Academy. (KDN, 31 Jan 60, p 5)

The Somogy Megye PPF committee is organizing two lectures for the benefit of the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen of the megye on 25-26 January 1960. Tibor LUKACS, editor of Orszag-Vilag will speak on "Important Gains by Progressive Forces Since the end of World War II." (SN, 24 Jan 60, p 4)

Local Councils

The executive committee of the Szeged council held an important meeting on 26 January 1960. The executive committee "noted with pleasure" that the Government had accepted plans submitted by the town council for 1960. The current year will mark an important phase in the town's urban renewal program. An additional sum of 11 million forints has been released to council officials for city planning and modernization projects. The major project for 1960 will be the renovation of the "Tisza" hotel, once Szeged's finest hostelry, which had been taken over by police authorities some years ago. The Ministry of the Interior has decided to evacuate the building and to hand it back to council authorities. At the same time the Ministry will make available 18 million forints for the modernization and restoration of the building. Controversies between Szeged council and experts of the Ministry of Domestic Trade ~~Correction:~~ the 18 million forints for the hotel project will be made available by the latter Ministry, not by the Ministry of the Interior were ironed out. The Ministry wanted to see the hotel rebuilt along modern lines to eliminate "bourgeois decor of a past era." Council authorities prevailed, however, and the hotel will be rebuilt along its original plans, and will have ornate ball-rooms, loges, and the same number of rooms as in its original stage. (DM, 27 Jan 60, p 1)

The Hajdu-Bihar Megye council's executive committee met on 25 January 1960, its first session in the new year, and unanimously accepted the "complex plan" for the megye's development in 1960. Dr Lajos TATAR KISS, executive committee chairman, outlined overall achievements in 1959 and noted that the local council industry of the megye fulfilled its plans by 103 percent; council-supervised commerce by 108 percent; and council-controlled agriculture by 110 percent. Investment plans, however, were completed only by 98 percent. Overall rural development plans were fulfilled by 107.2 percent.

The 1960 plans will be based on the achievements of 1959, but greater stress will be laid on the strengthening of collectivized agriculture. In the past year the local councils had as their primary goal the setting up of TSZs, "now follows the more difficult task of keeping the collectives together and producing economically." Councils will set up a 5-man "advisory brigade" in every village which already has a collective farm. This will enable the councils to have "direct control" over agricultural production.

Ferenc GODOR, Hajdu-Bihar Megye MSZMP First Secretary, one of the speakers at the council meeting, told the council officials to "cooperate more directly with the population." The inhabitants of the megye are expected to give their full support to the complex-plan, "but this should not result in the setting up of numerous committees which do absolutely nothing except increase bureaucratic procedures," GODOR warned. The First Secretary also expressed the hope that "1960 will find more council members in the villages promoting collectivization rather than sitting around council conference tables." /No details given about the "complex-plan"/ (HBN, 26 Jan 60, p 3)

The "collective farm technical organization committee" of the Gyor-Sopron council was organized during the last week of January 1960. Andras POZNAN, deputy chairman of the megye council's executive committee, speaking on this occasion expressed the hope that "the new committee will be of a permanent nature." He explained that "a great number of special committees had been formed in past years, all with the aim of assisting the collective farms of the megye. Without fail, however, these committees were ineffective and sooner or later ceased to exist." POZNAN stated that the members of the new committee, which was set up in accordance with Law 71/1959, will be expected to attend all meetings, which will be held on the first Tuesday of every month. The work program for the first six months of 1960 has already been assigned to

the new committee. (KA, 27 Jan 60, p 5)

Government Representatives

Ferenc HERCZEG, Deputy Minister of Foundry and Machine Industry addressed a worker-peasant meeting at Borsodnadasd on 23 January 1960. After giving a report on the activities of the 7th Party Congress, HERCZEG spoke about the importance of collectivizing agriculture. Addressing himself to the peasants in his audience, the Deputy Minister pointed out that "hesitancy hinders the socialist reorganization of agriculture" and thus presents an obstacle to national development. (EM, 26 Jan 60, p 3)

National Assembly Representatives

Mrs Laszlo ERDEI, Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye National Assembly representative and president of the National Council of Hungarian Women, attended the final annual accounting session of the "Marcius 8" TSZ at Tyukod-Zsirostanya on 23 January 1960. (KM, 26 Jan 60, p 6)

Karoly KISS, Zala Megye National Assembly representative and Secretary of the CC of MSZMP, visited Gelse on 23 January, and addressed the local Party membership meeting. He was accompanied by Janos SOJTOR, MSZMP secretary of the Nagykanizsa Jaras and an alternate member of the CC of MSZMP. (ZH, 26 Jan 60, p 3)

Ferenc HERCZEG, Deputy Minister of Foundry and Machine Industry, Borsod Megye National Assembly representative, met with his constituents on the occasion of his visit to the Borsodnadasd Steel Rolling Mill on 23 January 1960. (EM, 26 Jan 60, p 3)

Part II. COMMUNIST PARTY

Ideology, Program, Strategy, Deviationism, Membership Prob- lems, General Party Activities.

Some 1,000 educators, including kindergarden teachers, elementary and secondary school teachers, attended the "pedagogues' grand activist meeting" held at Szeged on 25 January 1960. The MSZMP-sponsored meeting served to famili-

arize the assembled educators with the "teaching-educational theoretical viewpoints" expressed during the 7th Congress of MSZMP. (DM, 26 Jan 60, p 6)

Agoston PAULOVITS writes about the "often-heard criticism, that sports should be free of politics." He states that in recent times he, and many other sports writers, have received anonymous letters which oppose the "mingling of sports with politics." The writers of these anonymous letters feel that sports and politics are entirely unrelated and express their disapproval of "national sports policies which require that sportsmen be also active politically."

PAULOVITS points out that at all times there were voices, even among sportsmen and sports officials, who favored "apolitical sports." He points out, however, that the supporters of this "dissonant theory" found their answer at the time of the counter-revolution, which proved that "politics-free sports has no foundation." [Reference to the fact that great numbers of prominent athletes sought asylum in the free world in 1956.] Three or four years ago, officials and athletes alike only looked toward "athletic results" and totally disregarded the "political maturity" of sportsmen. In more recent years it became apparent that "athletes actively interested in politics can achieve even better results." Persons who oppose mixing sports and politics "try to undermine the socialist unity among sports leaders and try to undermine the effectiveness of socialist physical education programs."

PAULOVITS points out that "the times have proved that no field of public life can be free of politics." In the past efforts were made to "eliminate politics from the fields of literature and the creative arts." This movement failed, and "sports remains the last field where certain persons try to eliminate politics." Sports must be treated on a mass basis, and "outstanding athletes should not enjoy special privileges, they should not form a select group by themselves." Because sports is a mass movement, it simply cannot be free of politics. PAULOVITS suggests that "athletes and sports officials who still favor politics-free sports should be made aware that their efforts to undermine the educational policies of MSZMP will not be tolerated." (EM, 28 Jan 60, p 6)

The Debrecen MSZMP committee prepared a festive program on the occasion of the visit of a Ukrainian cultural delegation in that town. The visiting delegation was led by L. T. KUROTPATYENKO, First Deputy Minister of Cultural Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Other members of

the delegation were S. I. OLEYNIK, Stalin-prize winning author; P. M. KOMISAR, Hero of Socialist Labor; O. CHERYUK-ZAGRAJ, and Zoya HRISTITCH, opera soloists; and members of the Ukranian bandura trio which won first prize at the Vienna Youth Festival in 1959. J. D. GRICHENKO, an attaché of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, accompanied the visitors. (HBN, 26 Jan 60, p 1)

Kornel FULEP reports that the executive committee of the Debrecen MSZMP organization met under the chairmanship of town MSZMP secretary Mihaly VALKO on 27 January, and discussed the situation of "socialist sports" at Debrecen. It was disclosed during the executive meeting that there were 58 sport clubs and 287 sports departments at Debrecen in 1959, with a total of close to 25,000 members, of whom 4,000 were women. The number of athletes taking part in competitions was 14,850 in 1959. At the same time it was noted that "very little political activity could be reported by the sports organizations, although -- as is seen from the above figures -- these must be considered as important mass organizations having very active members."

VALKO stated during his address that "due to the lack of proper political guidance on the part of MSZMP, erroneous ideologies mushroomed in Debrecen sports circles." These had to be eliminated following the resolutions of the Congress of MSZMP. "Materialism in some sports organizations almost defeated the principle of amateurism, and radical steps had to be taken to remedy the situation, particularly in some workers' clubs." In the future more frequent controls will have to be carried out in sports organizations.

VALKO stated that in most sports organizations Communists occupied the majority of leading positions, "although some progressive non-Communists also figure prominently in sports circles." Speaking of the future of socialist sports at Debrecen, the town Party secretary stressed the need for a "socialist re-orientation of the thinking of some sports officials." Political education work must become the basis of all sports activities, even though some athletes and officials "vehemently oppose" mixing politics with physical education. VALKO stated that in the near future the Debrecen MSZMP committee will call for a meeting of the megye's Communist sport activists to "prepare a sound program for all socialist sport activities at Debrecen and in Hajdu-Bihar Megye." (HBN, 28 Jan 60, p 4)

The Fehergyarmat MSZMP organization organized an extraordinary membership meeting to hear Bela BISZKU, Minister

of the Interior and member of the Political Committee of MSZMP, speak about the work and resolutions of the Seventh Congress of the Hungarian Communist Party. The meeting was held on 24 January 1960. (KM, 26 Jan 60, p 2)

Andras BENKEI, member of the CC of MSZMP and First Secretary of the Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye MSZMP organization, was the speaker at a Party day at the Nyiregyhaza Tobacco Curing Enterprise on 25 January 1960. BENKEI analyzed "current internal and foreign political events in the light of the resolutions of the recent Party congress." (KM, 26 Jan 60, p 5)

Tibor NAGY warns against the "still existing tendency among some Communists to consider themselves members of a select group." "Very many Communists still fail to realize that non-Communists may occupy any public positions, with the exception of Party positions." At a number of newly organized collective farms, all positions have been "reserved" for MSZMP members, and where there are not enough Communists to fill all positions, some MSZMP members were given two or more jobs to handle. "This unwarranted attitude on the part of the Communists creates nothing but ill-will on the part of the non-Communist workers." At Komlódotfalú, even the inn-keeper had to be a Communist, and when a non-Communist applied for the same position, he was told that "a Communist is better qualified to hold such a responsible position." NAGY reports that a Communist official at Mehtelek "makes no secret of the illusion that he thinks himself infallible." In his dealings with non-Communists he is often rude, he threatens "uncooperative" non-Communists with expulsion from the collective farm, and other Communist TSZ leaders think it is within their power to simply "send home" non-Communist workers as a punitive measure. "Such conceited Communists can destroy the good work of dozens of patient agitators," NAGY writes.

The future of the TSZ movement may very well depend on the behavior of some Communists, according to NAGY. "It has been reported that in evaluating the property brought into the collective by non-Communist farmers, the Communist officials at some Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye collectives do not use the same evaluation scale as in the case of their fellow Communists." In quite a few cases Communists get paid more for their livestock than they are entitled to, such over-payments being made to the detriment of the non-Communist farmers.

NAGY concludes his article by warning Communists "not to think that they are infallible simply because they carry a

Party membership card." MSZMP members confers no "special privileges" on anyone, nor are Communists entitled to "dictate their wishes" to non-Communists. Honest workers who raised their voice in protest against irregularities committed by Party members find themselves castigated. "Communists should uphold the rights of working people, not tread on them," are NAGY's concluding words. (KM, 28 Jan 60, pp 2-3)

Bela SIMON calls for "Greater Understanding of Economic Problems" on the part of MSZMP officials responsible for the proper functioning of industrial and commercial enterprises. The article points out that one of the resolutions of the congress of MSZMP was that "Hungarian industry should be geared to producing manufactured goods which require little raw material and no article should be produced in the country which can be imported at a lower price." According to SIMON, it is up to the Communist officials at each plant to see to it that this resolution is complied with. But he poses the question: how can the Communists determine what to produce locally and what not to produce "since almost no Party official knows anything about world market prices, production costs, and similar technical problems." Such matters are known to the technical and economic administrators of the plants, but not to the members of the Communist groups, or at least, not to many of them.

SIMON stresses that "since it is up to the Communists to provide guidance in all matters effecting national policy, it should be the task of MSZMP organizations to get briefed on production problems and then pass this information on to the individual Communists in the plants who will be expected to make important decisions effecting industrial production." In the past some MSZMP officials refrained from voicing opinions on production matters, claiming that they were not qualified to speak about prices, marketing, production costs, and similar economic problems. "Such a stand on the part of a Communist may weaken the overall standing of MSZMP," writes SIMON. "It is up to the MSZMP officials to learn all there is to know about production problems in the plants where they work."

In past years some industrial enterprises could not produce economically because they over-diversified their production. Here also SIMON finds that it is the duty of the MSZMP group to "supervise the preparation of production profiles" to prevent uneconomical diversification. Many MSZMP officials hesitate to comment on such problems, because they lack the proper technical-economical background. "It cannot be expected, not

for the time being at least, that every MSZMP secretary or Party group member should be a graduate engineer or technician. But there is much that could be done to improve Communist supervision of production." MSZMP groups do not consult often enough the technical committees existing at all plants. "Many Communists feel that it is below them to go for advice to the non-Communists who belong to the technical committee."

In conclusion SIMON urges Communists in industrial enterprises to "display more initiative in making economic and technical decisions." It is a mistake to await "higher orders" in even the least important matters. (SMN, 30 Jan 60, p 3)

An editorial discusses the "Lack of Responsibility" of some Communists in the matter of admitting new members into the Party.

In many cases when a person is presented as a candidate member, he is unanimously accepted by members of a Communist group. But when the time comes to decide whether or not the individual is to be given full membership rights, the very same people who unanimously accepted him as a candidate-member will turn against him and vote against his acceptance. In certain cases Communists have even gone so far as to declare that "if so-and-so is admitted to membership, we will not attend any more Party meetings." And there have been cases where such statements were made by the same persons who sponsored the candidate in the first place. "At first glance this does not seem to make any sense at all," writes the editorial, "but in reality the matter is quite simple: the sponsors, who never really favored admitting the candidate into MSZMP, hoped that higher Party authorities, the town or jaras committee for example, would reject the application of the candidate. Thus they would not offend the candidate by refusing to sponsor him, and yet the individual would not be admitted into the Party." It is only when the higher Party body votes in favor of the candidate that the opposition raises its voice.

The editorial points out that "this has become a rather common and disturbing practice in Zala Megye." Communists do not want to become "unpopular" by taking an "unfriendly attitude" toward candidates, even in cases where the applicant is wholly unsuited for MSZMP membership. The motto of some Communists is: "let someone else take a stand, I for my part will play it safe and not offend anyone." Communists are shirking responsibilities, they "strive to please everyone," and often prefer duplicity to making a firm stand in the matter of ad-

mitting new members. The editorial concludes that "Communists have to be known for their frankness and integrity, even though this may not please some Party members, who may feel that taking a stand can be dangerous at times." This lack of responsibility in dealing with candidate members has to disappear. (ZH, 26 Jan 60, p 3)

Ede TIMAR reports that the Nagykanizsa MSZMP committee held a meeting to review the cultural and educational situation of the town "in the light of the resolutions of the Party congress."

It was disclosed during the meeting, held on 28 January 1960, that "great improvements" in the composition of the student bodies at Nagykanizsa schools could be reported for 1959. While there were only 65 percent worker-peasant children in the town's secondary schools in 1958, by 1959 worker-peasant students accounted for 70 percent of the student body. In the musical academy of the town, the increase was from 40 percent in 1958, to 51 percent in 1959. Political-ideological education also made great progress in 1959. There were 4 workers' academies with 700 attendants at Nagykanizsa in 1959, and over 750 industrial workers attended adult education courses. Some 185 pedagogues teaching at Nagykanizsa schools participated in special ideological "re-orientation courses." (ZH, 30 Jan 60, p 3)

An editorial in ZH, entitled "It Is Impossible Without Communists," writes about "a regretable and yet not too uncommon situation at certain Zala Megye collective farms."

The article points out that although in all villages it is always the Communists who agitate in favor of collective farms, the very same Communists are often not admitted to the leadership of the collective they help to organize. The editorial takes Nagykapornak as a typical example.

After weeks of agitation, the peasants of the village "accepted the good advice" of the village Communists and formed a collective farm. But when elections were held to determine the leaders of the TSZ, not a single Communist agitator was elected. Not only were the Communists not elected to the TSZ leadership, but the village MSZMP secretary and members of the Party committee were not invited to attend any TSZ leadership meetings. The editorial states that "it is inconceivable that Communists should be systematically barred from knowing what goes on in the collective farm which they themselves helped organize." The Nagykapornak MSZMP committee finally decided to take some action and ap-

proached the TSZ leadership demanding that Communists participate in the running of the farm. "Realizing the validity of this demand, the TSZ leadership decided to take immediate action. The president of the TSZ asked the village MSZMP secretary to be admitted into the Party. His request was immediately granted and the village MSZMP group unanimously voted that he be accepted as a full member without having to serve as a candidate member." Thus the Communists now have a voice in the management of the Nagykapornak TSZ. The editorial stresses, that "Nagykapornak is not an isolated case. There are many more TSZs in Zala Megye which are run without the help of the Communists, and it is time that TSZ members realize that it is impossible to carry out an MSZMP program, namely collectivization, without the active participation of Communists." (ZH, 31 Jan 60, p 3)

Party Education

The Csongrad Megye MSZMP committee, together with the megye council of the Medical and Sanitary Workers' Trade Union, is sponsoring a series of professional-political lectures for the benefit of the megye's doctors and pharmacists. The first of this series was given at Szentes in late 1959. The second ideological lecture will be held at the Mako State Hospital on 30 January 1960. Dr Laszlo GYORGY, chief medical officer of the megye, will speak on "Humanitarianism, Violence, and Liberalism." (DM, 28 Jan 60, p 2)

Gyula SUTO reviews political education at two Party seminars at the Debrecen Railroad Car Factory. His conclusion: political education is not taken seriously at either seminar.

The propagandists at both courses complained that the participants "show no interest toward the courses." Although attendance is fairly steady, "it is almost impossible to start a discussion on the subjects under study." The propagandists deliver their lectures and then ask for speakers from the floor. "It is practically useless to ask if there are any questions," the propagandists stated, "we are almost always faced with dead silence." If and when participants have something to say, it is invariably about some wholly unrelated subject that they wish to speak, usually to voice some complaint. At one of the courses there are 21 participants, including a number of administrators, the factory doctor, and university graduate technicians. Yet these people have absolutely nothing to say at Party education courses. SUTO reports that this particular group had 7 meetings since the beginning

of the 1959-1960 political education year, yet the majority of the attendants "did not ask a single question during all these lectures." The propagandists, who are expected to evaluate the "political maturity" of the participants cannot make any entries in their ledgers, except to show if an individual attended a course or not.

SUTO also ascertained that the MSZMP committee of the factory "does not give the necessary support to the propagandists." Propagandists have only the standard political education textbook to go by, they have no notes, not even on the highly-important resolutions of the Seventh MSZMP Congress. "Compulsory Party literature" and other recommended Party literature is not even read during the courses. (HBN, 27 Jan 60, p 3)

Communist Press on Counter-Revolutionary Refugees

Gyorgy GYORI ILLES reports that 17-year old Ferenc NAGY and both his parents returned to Nyiregyhaza in December 1959, after serving as "slave-servants" in the household of an English industrialist at Crambrook. The article describes the inhuman treatment the refugee family had to endure in England where "even the family cats and dogs were better fed than the slaving refugees." (KM, 26 Jan 60, p 3)

Communist Youth Activities

KISZ activities in Szeged are "progressing in high gear." More than 6,000 youths have already entered the competitions for the "Youth for Socialism" movement.

KISZ political education at Szeged has never been as popular as this year. Some 920 KISZ members attend regular "World Atlas" and "Political Circle" courses; an additional 430 KISZ secretaries and committee members participate in MSZMP political education courses. Since December 1959 the town KISZ committee organized 23 "Congressional Reading Circles" attended by 600 KISZ members. An estimated 3,300 young Communists participate in some kind of political education at Szeged in 1960. (DM, 29 Jan 60, p 5)

Numerous new KISZ organizations are being formed in Szeged industrial enterprises. Recently 24 youths formed the first KISZ group at the Szeged Cable Factory, and more groups are in the process of formation at the Szeged Power Plant, the Scale Factory, and the Szeged Steam-Bath Enter-

prise. New KISZ groups are also being organized in certain schools and student hostels. (DM, 29 Jan 60, p 5)

The Szeged KISZ committee ruled that as of 15 February 1960 all KISZ political education courses will have to end their regular studies and devote full time to the study and analysis of the work of the 7th Congress of MSZMP. (DM, 30 Jan 60, p 6)

Because the "Youth for Socialism" movement has not yet gained the "desired momentum" in Sopron's secondary schools, the town's KISZ committee has decided to hold "Youth Days" in all secondary and high schools of the town. Members of the Sopron KISZ organization's executive committee will familiarize the students with the aims of the special youth movement. KISZ members as well as unaffiliated students will be expected to attend. (KA, 28 Jan 60, p 5)

The Sopron KISZ committee will hold a three-day briefing session for the benefit of KISZ secretaries and youth propagandists between 5-7 February 1960. Sopron youth leaders will be briefed on the major resolutions of the recent Party congress and will be given an outline on future KISZ political education work. (KA, 28 Jan 60, p 5)

In past years all efforts to organize a KISZ group at the Varpalota Deep-Drilling Enterprise had met with failure. Finally on 26 January 1960, 24 young Communists decided to unite and form the enterprise's first KISZ group. (KDN, 30 Jan 60, p 3)

The Nagykanizsa MSZMP organization's executive committee "severely criticized" the town's KISZ committee for failing to properly direct the cultural activities of its primary organizations. Educational and cultural work at the primary organizations, particularly in the villages, was "lagging behind similar work in industrial enterprises." The Nagykanizsa and Sanc "houses of culture" are neglected and practically abandoned. Almost no KISZ cultural work is being carried out among peasant youths in the Nagykanizsa region. The MSZMP executive committee decided to launch an investigation into the activities of KISZ organizations under its jurisdiction. (ZH, 30 Jan 60, p 3)

The Zala Megye KISZ committee decided to intensify "voluntary work" performed by KISZ youths of the megye. In the summer of 1960, as many as 92 volunteer brigades will work on various public projects. At the same time the 49 "industrial youth brigades" already in existence will con-

tinue their efforts to earn the title of "Socialist Youth Brigade."

The megye KISZ committee will "activize" 600 youth volunteers to work at the construction of the road to the Kab-hegy television relay station. An additional 600 youths will participate in drainage and land reclamation projects in the Kiliman region along the Principalis river. Zala Megye students belonging to KISZ will be expected to move 13,000 cubic meters of earth and build 8 kilometers of road to the relay station. At the same time 142 agricultural youth brigades will help with field work and 100 KISZ youths from agricultural centers will be "recruited" in March and July to serve in the "tractorist army" to be organized at Papa. (ZH, 31 Jan 60, p 4)

The Zala Megye KISZ organization's executive committee met in plenary session on 29 January 1960 under the chairmanship of its secretary, Janos SZABO. The only topic on the meeting was the new political tasks facing KISZ "in the light of the recent Party congress." (ZH, 31 Jan 60, p 4)

Part III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Manufacturing Industry

Istvan SZUTS reports on the 1959 production results of the Sopiana Machine Factory, and at the same time outlines the "great expectations" for 1960.

Per capita production at the machine factory reached 107.1 percent of the plan in 1959. This made it possible to attain 115.5 percent of the factory's export plan, and 106 percent of the overall production plan. Encouraged by the highly promising results of 1959, the factory's 1960 production plans have been "drawn along bolder lines." Production is expected to increase by 22 percent over 1959, and this will have to be achieved primarily through an increase in productivity since the labor force will be increased by a maximum of 7 percent. (DN, 27 Jan 60, p 5)

The Diosgyor Light Machinery Factory will receive an additional section. The Ministry of Foundry and Machine Industry has announced that henceforth the Budapest Screw Factory will be attached to the Diosgyor plant. (EM, 29 Jan 60, p 6)

Mrs Robert DOCZI and Rozsa STEFAN report on the grave production problems which faced the Mosonmagyaróvár Metal Goods Manufacturing Plant in 1959. The article points out the "mistakes which should never be permitted to happen again."

Because of faulty planning "at all levels," the management of the plant had almost no orders during the first 6 months of 1959. "Production was on a week to week basis, with neither management nor workers knowing if there would be any work the next week." Faced with this critical situation during the first half year, the factory's management in desperation accepted all possible orders for the second semi-annual period. Although it had been decided in 1958 to reduce the number of different products manufactured at the plant since over-diversification made economic production impossible, by the second half of 1959 the Mosonmagyaróvár factory operated "like a general store."

After having accepted numerous small orders, the management of the factory was suddenly told that it could receive a very large order, provided it could produce 10 million forints worth of export goods by the end of the year. It was up to plant director UJVARI to decide whether to accept the large order and thus make it possible to enter a period of steady and profitable production, or stick to the small and diversified orders which were already on the books. The director decided on a risky course: he promised to meet the export requirement, but also decided to execute the orders received earlier. UJLAKI's decision did not meet with the approval of his technical staff, and even the workers thought that the director had "promised the impossible."

The factory was definitely not equipped to handle so much work; technical breakdowns, supply shortages, administrative tie-ups became everyday events. In their desperation many technical staff members openly blamed the director for the state of affairs. Chaos set in at the factory. No production plans were available, orders and counter-orders were issued by UJLAKI and his technicians, the workers were at a complete loss as to what was expected of them. In the great rush no one found time to try and work out a coordinated work plan. The plant's administration collapsed. Everyone tried to be at all places at all times, lines of authority and fields of responsibility disappeared practically overnight. UJLAKI and his engineers supervised operations to the smallest details, at least at some operations, but this prevented them from being informed of happenings in other parts of the plant. Workers had to hunt for the engineers

in the various workshops to ask simple questions. Telephone calls remained unanswered, simply because no one was at his desk. Work was carried out on a basis of "personal importance." If director UJIAKI issued an order, he expected his word to be followed, even if this meant that previous orders issued by his subordinates had to be disregarded. This created further ill feelings among staff members, angry outbursts in the presence of the workers were not uncommon. Despite these chaotic conditions, the factory managed to complete its export obligations by 30 December 1959.

The article stresses that in this case the "end certainly did not justify the means." No manufacturing enterprise is to be permitted to operate under similar conditions in the future. Planning has to be arranged in advance to prevent a repetition of the situation as it existed at Mosonmagyaróvár in 1959. (KA, 26 Jan 60, p 4)

Engineers of the Győr Hemp Weaving Plant and officials of the Light Industry Planning Bureau are cooperating in the preparation of reconstruction and modernization plans which will completely reorganize the finishing department of the weaving mill. It is planned that by 1965 the plant's production will increase by 40 percent. (KA, 27 Jan 60, p 2)

The Sopron "Elzett" Lock Factory exported 30 railroad carloads of its products to countries on four continents in 1959. The majority of the plant's exports, 64 percent, was to capitalist countries and only 36 percent was shipped to socialist neighbors. The following countries bought "Elzett" products in 1959: Albania, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Iraq, Egypt, Morocco, Madagascar, Turkey, Belgium, Tunisia, Bolivia, Saudi Arabia, Greece, Paraguay, Columbia, Belgian Congo, Jordan, and Denmark. (KA, 30 Jan 60, p 3)

The Nyiregyháza Tobacco Curing Enterprise completed its 1959 production plan by 104.6 percent, and its "quality quota" increased by 5.4 percent. Productivity improved considerably, mainly due to better work discipline, and it was possible to decrease production costs by over 9 million forints in the course of one year. Per capita productivity showed an increase of 9 percent. Finished product shipments from the enterprise amounted to 98 railroad carloads.

Production plans for 1960 call for a further 3 percent increase in overall production. This will be made possible by investing over 4 million forints in new machinery and additional buildings, and by increasing productivity by 5

percent. At the same time production costs are expected to drop by 2 percent, amounting to an annual saving of 4 million forints. (KM, 30 Jan 60, p 6)

Chemical Industry

Construction work on the largest individual plant of the Tiszavidek Chemical Combine, the synthetic fertilizer plant, will begin before the end of 1960. The entire plant will be built according to Soviet specifications and will be constructed according to the most modern methods, using almost exclusively pre-fabricated materials.

A special building, having a volume of 200,000 cubic meters, will house the ammonia preparing unit, and the weak acid plant will also be completed this year. All process engineering at the nitrogen-base fertilizer plant will be worked out in the Soviet Union. The plant will use Rumanian natural gas for fuel. The gas reception and distribution plant has already been completed. This plant will be able to handle 200 million cubic meters of natural gas, much of which will be relayed to other industrial plants in Miskolc. (EM, 31 Jan 60, p 3)

Chemical industry plants in Szolnok Megye will receive important investments in 1960 and the following years. The sum of 148 million forints will be spent on establishing a sulfuric acid plant at the Tiszamenti Chemical Works. Construction at this plant will begin "in the near future."

The lime superphosphate plant, which is already under construction, will cost 190 million forints to complete. (SMN, 27 Jan 60, p 1)

Metallurgical Industry

Because Borsod Megye's metallurgical industrial enterprises require growing quantities of water with every passing year, a major reservoir will be built in the valley of the Rakaca with water pipelines to all major metallurgical plants. The reservoir, which will hold some 5 billion cubic meters of water, is scheduled to be completed before the end of 1960. Since the metallurgical plants will not need all the stored water, important quantities will be used for irrigation projects. (EM, 26 Jan 60, p 1)

Ferenc HERCZEG, Deputy Minister of Foundry and Machine

Industry stated during his visit to the Borsodnadasd Steel Sheet Factory that the sum of 126 million forints will be spent on modernizing the plant within the framework of the current Five-Year Plan. As a first step the units of the plate mill will be either rebuilt or completely replaced with modern equipment. Before the end of the Five-Year Plan period, the plant will be able to roll acid-resisting steel sheet. New machinery will be imported to make the production of acid-fast sheets possible. (EM, 26 Jan 60, p 3)

Workers of the Borsodnadasd Steel Sheet Factory pledged to produce 27 million forints worth of sheets above plan in 1960. The plant is expected to produce 3,500 tons of thin sheet above plan for the use of agricultural machinery manufacturing enterprises. During the first quarter of 1960, the Borsodnadasd plant will deliver 500 tons of this material. The annual production of the rolling mill, including the above-mentioned pledge, will exceed by 11.2 percent the annual production quota planned for the duration of the Three-Year Plan. (EM, 27 Jan 60, p 1)

Over the past years some 25,000 to 30,000 tons of flue dust has accumulated near the slag dump of the Lenin Foundry Works. The technical directorate of the foundry works has decided to process this accumulated waste material which is expected to yield enough iron to reduce iron ore imports by 15,000 tons in 1960. Processing of the flue dust is scheduled to begin in February 1960. (EM, 28 Jan 60, p 1)

The cogging mill at the Sztalinvaros hot-rolling mill will start experimental runs by the middle of February 1960. Erection of the units of the breaking mill has progressed according to schedule and this will make it possible to ready this important mill unit for operation before the end of the first half of this year. (FMH, 28 Jan 60, p 8)

By expanding the experimental gallium plant at the Ajka Aluminium Oxide and Aluminium Foundry Enterprise, it will become possible to increase gallium production by 40 kilos per year. (KA, 29 Jan 60, p 7)

The Bakony Bauxit Mining Enterprise overfulfilled its 1959 production plans by 10.1 percent and yielded 32,000 tons of ore above expectations. During the current year, production is expected to increase by 14.3 percent over the 1959 total.

This considerable increase in ore production is being made possible by the introduction of the method of shooting

on the tree (robbantasos jovesztes). First introduced in 1959, this method of mining bauxite did not meet with the enthusiasm of the workers and only 10,569 tons (9.3 percent of the production) was mined with this method during the first annual quarter of 1959. By the second quarter, shooting on the tree became more accepted and 26,859 tons (25.5 percent of total) was mined by this system in the second quarter.

In the beginning this mining method met with many technical problems. Drills were not always available, spare parts were lacking, safety measures had to be devised. Also the increased production created bottlenecks at the mechanical loaders. In 1959 the Bauxite Mining Enterprise had only one mechanical loader at its Cseres mine. By 1960 two Polish and one Czechoslovak automatic loaders will be put into operation. Hungarian engineers working at the mining enterprise are also experimenting with the hope of coming up with loaders which can be manufactured domestically.

A new mine, the "Halimba II." is being readied for exploitation. All preparatory work will be completed during the first quarter of 1960, and the mine is expected to yield 200,000 tons of bauxite by the end of 1960. (KDN, 27 Jan 60, p 6)

Specialists of the Veszprem Bauxite Exploring Enterprise (Veszpremi Bauxitkutató Vállalat), working under the leadership of chief geologist Ferenc SZANTNER, have been searching for new bauxite deposits since 1955. The continuation of the rich Nyírad bauxite field was discovered some 4 years ago, running in an easterly direction from the known deposits. It became known that the hitherto unmapped ore deposits lay 40 to 80 meters below the surface of the earth, with some minor deposits rising almost to the surface of the earth. Exploratory drillings revealed that the ore veins averaged 12 to 13 meters in width.

Although the extension of the bauxite field toward Nagytarkany had been mapped some time ago, final calculations were compiled only recently. It is now reported that the new field contains ore reserves which will last 10 years. (Annual rate of planned exploitation not mentioned.) (DM, 30 Jan 60, p 3)

Fuels and Power

Rumanian natural gas, which is brought to Borsod Megye through a 400-kilometer long pipeline, is changing the face of that megye's industrial development.

Rumanian natural gas, which has a higher calorific value than coal mined in Borsod Megye, and which costs only one-fourth of what coal would cost, first became available in Hungary at the Tiszapalkonya Thermal Power Station in January 1959. The first generator of the power station began using methane in February 1959. During the course of 1959, a connecting pipeline linking the thermal power station and the Lenin Foundry Works was completed and thus both industrial enterprises benefitted from this inexpensive source of fuel. By the end of last year, the entire Tiszapalkonya power station was re-g geared to use natural gas exclusively. In the meantime a natural gas reception and distribution center with a capacity to handle 200 million cubic meters of gas was completed at a cost of 3.5 million forints at the Tiszavidek Chemical Combine [see item EM, 31 Jan 60, p 3 in chapter on Chemical Industry]. This will make it possible to distribute the gas piped in from Rumania to the chemical enterprises and to various other Miskolc industrial plants in addition to the thermal power station and the foundry works.

Borsod Megye received 152 million cubic meters of methane gas from Rumania in 1959. This made it possible to economize 456,000 tons of coal. With the completion of the receiving and distribution center, annual natural gas imports from Rumania will be increased to 200 million cubic meters in 1960. This will make further coal savings possible and will positively influence the production costs of Borsod Megye's industrial enterprises. (EM, 31 Jan 60, p 3)

Radioactive geological readings are being taken at the Zala Megye oil fields to map the untapped oil reserves and to determine the exact location of natural gas deposits. (KA, 26 Jan 60, p 7)

Jozsef VARGA, director of the Trans-Danubian Oil Drilling Enterprise, outlined 1959 achievements of his enterprise and plotted 1960 work programs during a conference of his department heads.

VARGA told the conference that exploratory drillings had been carried out at 15 sites during 1959, the exploratory

drillings amounting to 28 percent of oil drilling operations carried out by the enterprise. As a result of these exploratory drillings, and extensive stratum samplings, oil and/or natural gas was found at 44 different locations. Valuable data for future exploitation was thus collected.

During the past year, the Trans-Danubian Oil Drilling Enterprise opened up more than 100 wells, 62 of these are yielding oil, and 5 produce natural gas. ⁷ No information on remaining 33 wells is given. Large quantities of mechanical equipment was put into operation at the drilling enterprise and by the end of 1959 the machinery inventory increased by 122 million forints. The most important new machinery is made up of 17 Soviet "Uralmas" oil derricks.

VARGA told the assembled oil technicians, that production (drilling) would have to be increased by 12,000 meters in 1960, a crucial year which will mark the end of the Three-Year Plan and the beginning of the Five-Year Plan. What will make this work even more difficult is the fact that the average depth of Zala Megye oil wells will have to be increased by 300 meters. An additional 100 oil wells will have to be opened to exploitation and 3.6 million tons of hydrocarbon will have to be added to the existing reserves in 1960. Exploratory work will also have to be stepped up, and compared to 28 percent in 1959, exploratory drillings will account for 35.8 percent of all drilling operations in 1960. The majority of these new exploratory drillings will be carried out near Bak, Csaszreg, Bajcsa, Vizvar, and Szulok. (ZH, 28 Jan 60, p 4)

Food Industry

Tibor ORSOVIA reports that the Ercs Sugar Refinery completed its 1959 production plan by 117 percent. During the sugar production campaign the refinery processed 17,475 railroad carloads of sugar-beets, an all-time record in the history of the enterprise.

The Ercs refinery is expecting to attain an even higher production quota in 1960, since it is to receive some additional machinery. The most important single item will be a drying kiln having a drying surface of 600,000 square meters. This machine is expected to be ready by May, and will greatly improve production at the refinery since the existing boilers are 45 years old and cannot maintain steady steam supply at high pressures. Centrifuges, electrical motors, revolving filters, and automatic dumpers and convey-

yors will also aid in improving 1960 production. (FMH, 29 Jan 60, p 3)

The Nagykanizsa Dairy Enterprise is currently shipping 14 quintals of butter and 10,000 litres of milk per day to Budapest. In order to ensure steady butter production, all cheese processing was terminated during the second half of 1959. The article states that although average daily butter shipments now amount to 14 quintals, the majority of this is exported to foreign countries via Budapest.

Production could not be maintained at a steady level in 1959 because daily milk deliveries to the dairy plant amounted to only 20,000 to 22,000 litres. Since the beginning of 1960, these deliveries have been increased to 27,000 litres per day. The Nagykanizsa plant still cannot deliver milk in bottles because it lacks the necessary bottling and washing equipment, and because there is a shortage of milk bottles in Hungary. Ferenc RADNAI, chairman of the enterprise council stated that there is no hope for receiving the necessary equipment in the course of 1960 "due to lack of funds." Because of the shortage of milk bottles, the plant will have to continue making its shipments in large cans. In past years these cans were washed by hand "and not always to full satisfaction." This year an automatic can washing machine will be imported from East Germany and this will speed up milk deliveries from Nagykanizsa. (ZH, 28 Jan 60, p 3)

Transportation and Communications

Zoltan CSASZAR reports on the achievements of the Gyor Railroad Car Maintenance Department in 1959. Jozsef LENGYEL, director of the repair and maintenance enterprise revealed that 9,838 railroad cars underwent repairs at the Gyor workshop, while an additional 1,846 cars were repaired without being taken out of service during 1960. These figures do not seem to correspond with another statement, also attributed to LENGYEL, in which he said that monthly plans called for the repair of 68 cars. He added that actually 85 to 90 cars were repaired per month, but this is still a far cry from over 11,000 cars as reported above.

LENGYEL pointed out that "generally speaking" the supply of spare parts and raw materials was satisfactory. He added that the majority of repairs involved brakes and the changing of axle pins. CSASZAR reports that most repairs are necessitated by the fact that Hungarian rolling stock

is "well beyond the retirement age." An estimated 50 percent of all freight-cars should be retired from service, since many of them are over 50 years old. Asked about the possibility of replacing these old freight-cars, LENGYEL stated that negotiations are currently under way to import new rolling stock from East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Asked about the condition of passenger coaches, LENGYEL stated that these usually required repairs of their heating systems. Because the coaches are also old, their heating installations suffer frequent breakdowns with pipes freezing and cracking. Travelers, particularly on the trains running out of Sopron, often complain because passenger coaches cannot be heated even in the dead of winter.

CSASZAR reports that vandalism accounts for a considerable amount of repair needs on passenger coaches. Passengers steal ash-trays, "rip open the seats, tear off window straps, remove light bulbs from the fixtures, rip off coat hangers, and scratch the paint off the walls." (KA, 27 Jan 60, p 3)

The Gyor "Wilhelm Pieck" Railroad Car and Machinery Factory, which has delivered some 50 Diesel locomotives to the Hungarian State Railroads, has opened three repair shops at Nyiregyhaza, Szeged, and Kaposvar to meet repair and maintenance requirements on these locomotives which were sold with a one-year guaranty. So far the "Wilhelm Pieck" plant delivered locomotives of 130 horse power capacity which are used as shunting locomotives and also on narrow-gauge rail lines.

The need for the new repair shops is accentuated by the fact that the Gyor enterprise is scheduled to make further deliveries to the state railroads in 1960. The prototype of a 350-horse power locomotive to be used on standard gauge lines for freight and passenger train service is already undergoing trial runs. Another type currently being tested is a 270-horse power Diesel-hydraulic locomotive to be used on narrow-gauge lines. (KA, 30 Jan 60, p 3)

The Balatonfured Shipyards is currently completing work on a 1,200-horse power tug boat, the largest vessel of its kind to be built in Hungary. Work is also progressing on the construction of a number of ore barges, each with a load capacity of 1,000 tons. (KA, 31 Jan 60, p 7)

Construction Industry

Workers of Borsod Megye's construction industry are facing an ambitious work program for 1960: a total of 1,250 new dwelling units will have to be completed by the end of the year. Only by introducing new construction methods and utilizing more and more prefabricated materials can this program be achieved on time.

One of the major improvements will be the setting up of a central aggregate batching plant at Miskolc. Pre-mixed concrete will be dispatched in trucks from this plant to the various construction sites. Another improvement will be the increased use of cinder-blocks. This construction material is already used in the construction of the Selyemret "sky-scraper" at Miskolc. The Maly Brick Factory will re-tool to mass produce this economic type of material before the end of 1960. Prefabricated wall panels are also used in some housing projects in Miskolc and Diosgyor.

An important step in improving and speeding up construction will result from large-scale mechanization at the Borsod Megye Construction Enterprise. Plans call for the purchase of some 100 construction machines by the end of 1960. Among these machines are mobile cranes, conveyors, paint spray guns, pneumatic soil drills, and electrical welding aggregates. (EM, 27 Jan 60, p 1)

The Somogy Megye Union of Brickyards is expected to produce 65 million baked bricks in 1960. This will be 16 percent higher than the 1959 production. Since the overall labor force at the brickyards is permitted to increase by no more than 6 percent, this considerable increase will have to be the result of mechanization. Somogy Megye's most modern brickyard is currently being constructed at Tuskevar. An existing brick factory is being rebuilt at a cost of some 4 million forints and all heavy work is henceforth going to be handled mechanically. (SN, 27 Jan 60, p 1)

The output of Szolnok Megye's construction enterprise has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Overall construction amounted to 106 million forints in 1958, this increased to 176 million forints in 1959, and is expected to reach 300 million forints in 1960. Most of the construction projects for 1960 will be at newly organized collective farms. "SMN, 29 Jan 60, p 3)

The Union of Zala Megye Brickyards is expected to produce 68 million baked bricks and 8.3 million roofing tiles in 1960. Last year (1959) the union's brickyards produced 67.4 million bricks and 8.28 million tiles. While increasing production, the union's labor force will be reduced by 62 men. The increase will be made possible by mechanizing some operations. New tile presses and conveyors will be installed at some brickyards at a total cost of 3.2 million forints. (ZH, 28 Jan 60, p 3)

General Economic Information and Statistical Data

Kalman FEHER warns against the danger of "relaxing the pace of socialist production competitions." He states that while the "congressional competitions theoretically came to an end on 31 December 1959, it has to be remembered that the production competitions in honor of the 15th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary were expected to start right away on 1 January 1960."

Although much publicity has been given to the launching of the new competition, many workers and technical administrators alike have taken an attitude of relaxation. In some industrial enterprises "responsible officials" have been reported as having said that "everyone has earned a rest after completing the congressional competition." FEHER warns that unless "all concerned" are made to understand that the liberation competition is on "it will be practically impossible to meet the even steeper production plans for 1960." (DM, 26 Jan 60, p 3)

Rezső KUTIVAN, Csongrad Megye director of the Hungarian Investment Bank (Magyar Beruhazasi Bank), calls for "drastic improvements in handling investments."

The article points out that investment programs are not given sufficient attention and adds that industrial development projects are not properly prepared. Because of incomplete and faulty planning, it is often impossible to work out the necessary financing for investment and development projects. KUTIVAN reports that Csongrad Megye's industrial enterprises falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Light Industry were to receive investments amounting to 31 million forints in 1959. But due to incomplete plans, only 22 millions were actually invested, or 71 percent of the annual total. One of the reasons for which the investment program could not be carried out sa-

tisfactorily is that "much too much administrative red tape accompanied the preparation of investment programs." KUTIVAN writes that "financing arrangements will be greatly simplified in the course of 1960 and this alone should make it possible to prepare development and investment programs in shorter time." (DM, 27 Jan 60, p 5)

An editorial in HBN calls for "less bureaucracy in judging the merits of innovations." Workers are constantly being reminded to make suggestions on improving production but "no worker will manifest any interest in the innovation campaign unless higher authorities make known their decisions in a reasonable period of time."

A number of workers at the Debrecen Railroad Car Factory have been waiting for more than 6 months to hear from Budapest authorities about the merits of innovations which they had submitted. Not only are the judgements made after undue delays, but the workers often have to wait for many more months before they are paid the bonuses for their innovations. (HBN, 31 Jan 60, p 3)

The National Bureau of Statistics is conducting a nationwide survey to determine working conditions in industrial enterprises and to gain a fuller picture of the situation of the working class. The survey will cover 600 industrial plants in Hungary and some 50,000 workers will answer specially prepared questionnaires.

KA reports that officials of the Gyor-Sopron Megye directorate of the National Bureau of Statistics have already interviewed 2,200 workers in 22 factories of the megye. Each worker is asked to answer 45 questions listed on the special data sheet. (KA, 27 Jan 60, p 1)

Industrial workers in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye submitted 1,322 innovations during 1959. Of this total, 564 were accepted and resulted in savings amounting to 7.5 million forints. The sum of 540,000 forints was distributed among the innovators in the form of bonuses. (KM, 31 Jan 60, p 8)

The following statistical data was published concerning production figures in Veszprem Megye in 1959. The first column indicates overall production in units of quantity, the second column indicates percentage of 1959 plan completion, and the third columns shows the increase, in percentages, over 1958 production.

<u>Article</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>
Coal	5,034,000 tons	101.7	6.5
Electric power	1,225 million Kw	101.1	0.8
Bauxite	562,000 tons	106.1	-1.3
Alum earth	55,500 tons	109.9	15.6
Aluminum	37,700 tons	104.5	13.0
Nitrogen fertilizer	98,000 tons	104.3	4.5
Superphosphate	102,800 tons	121.0	8.9
Sulfuric acid	23,900 tons	119.5	86.1
Gas Oil	119,700 tons	105.4	22.1
Gasoline	52,600 tons	113.4	-1.0
Baked bricks	72 millions	104.4	10.1
Quicklime	18,700 tons	103.6	9.4
Cotton cloth	15.7 cu.mtrs	101.7	4.5
Raw meats	6,669 tons	95.8	16.4
Butter	1,312 tons	104.1	-5.1

Although the megye's labor force increased in 1959, only 40 percent of the production increase is due to the numerical changes in the labor force, and 60 percent is the result of better productivity.

Per capita productivity was 4.4 percent higher than the quota for 1959, and 7.8 percent higher than in 1958.

The number of industrial workers increased by 1,940 in 1959 over 1958. This was an increase of 5.3 percent, or 1.9 percent higher than was originally planned.
(KDN, 31 Jan 60, p 3)

Part IV. SOCIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Justice, Youth Problems,
Economic Shortages, Labor Problems,
Medical Problems.

Istvan Zoltan BERKES, an inhabitant of Szeged, failed to exchange his old identity card for a new one by the deadline set by Szeged police authorities. He was fined 100 forints for negligence. [First indication that individuals who fail to take out new identity papers actually become the subjects of court or police action.] (DM, 28 Jan 60, p 6)

Dr Miklos SARKADI, "prosecutor of youth" (fiatakorvauk ugyesze) writes about the many youth problems which all can be traced back to the "curse of alcoholism." He points out in his article that "Hungarians, young and old, apparently have an urge to get drunk on as many occasions as possible." Dr SARKADI states that alcoholism is much more widespread in the country now than it was some years ago.

Alcoholism has made great inroads among youth, particularly youth working and living in industrial centers. Since "the people's democratic regime has made it possible for thousands of youths below the age of 18 to earn as much as 1,200 to 1,600 forints per month," it is among the members of this "tender age group" that alcoholism is causing most trouble. Juvenile delinquency can almost always be diagnosed as arising from heavy drinking. Dr SARKADI writes that "faced with the growing number of alcoholics, the existing social organizations, youth boards, social workers, and health boards are at a loss what to do." Thousands of children growing up in families where both parents drink regularly can no longer be given proper care outside the home, and they in turn grow into chronic alcoholics.

To combat spreading alcoholism, Dr SARKADI suggests the setting up of more hospitals and clinics where alcoholics could undergo tapering-off cures. In Budapest it is now possible to undergo a cure without actually becoming an in-patient in a hospital. SARKADI urges that similar arrangements be made in Debrecen, and also that a special mental clinic be set up for the sole purpose of dealing with youth suffering from various mental problems caused by alcohol. (HBN, 28 Jan 60, p 3)

An open letter addressed to the Hungarian Railroad Administration and published in HBN draws attention to the "terrible conditions of the railways."

Ferenc SZABO, a worker in a Debrecen industrial plant, describes how he and many hundreds of his fellow-workers has to commute every day from Jozsa to Debrecen. Because there is only one train every morning which arrives in Debrecen in

time for the morning shift, all workers have to crowd their way in on this train. "Not only is it impossible to find seats, but usually there is no standing room left in the corridors and on the platforms. Workers who cannot get into the coaches travel on the steps of the coaches, some even have to hang on for their life while perching on the bumpers." SZABO continues by writing that "it is indeed a rare occasion to find a coach which has a working heating system. More often than not the workers have to travel in unheated coaches even in sub-zero temperatures. This situation is aggravated by the fact that because of the overcrowding, the doors of the coaches are left open." (HBN, 31 Jan 60, p 3)

A medical meeting was held at Gyor on 27 January, in the presence of doctors' delegates from Budapest and numerous megyek. Dr Zoltan MIKE, Gyor-Sopron Megye chief medical officer, spoke about the extremely strenuous conditions under which doctors in his megye have to carry out their duties.

There are only 120 district doctors in Gyor-Sopron Megye and these are responsible for the care of all persons covered by state health insurance. Since the megye is completely collectivized, this means that all TSZ members must be given medical care by the doctors whose numbers increased by only 3 since the collectivization of the megye. Doctors in Gyor-Sopron Megye have to work longer hours in 1960 than at any time in the past. According to Dr MIKE, "a district doctor has to examine 70 to 100 patients during an average day during the winter months." (KA, 28 Jan 60, p 1)

Although Decree 11640/1951 issued by the National Planning Board clearly specifies that a number of jobs, such as office messengers, janitors, filing clerks, cleaners, food carriers, and other auxiliary office positions must be reserved for "invalids and persons with reduced working capacity" this decree is often disregarded by plant managers who refuse to hire people whose work capacity is not 100 percent. The above decree lists some 200 jobs which should be reserved for disabled persons, yet only very few positions in these categories are actually open to veterans or partially incapacitated persons. The article calls for closer adherence to Decree 11640/1951 by factory and office directors and suggests that the new Labor Code be instrumental in making personnel officials adhere to the clauses of the above decree. (SN, 27 Jan 60, p 3)

Laszlo SZALAI reports that a survey of Kaposvar ciga-

rette stands revealed a series of shortages in everyday-sought consumer articles. The following articles were either unavailable in Kaposvar tobacconists, or available in reduced quantities only: letter paper, envelopes, watchbands, inexpensive cigarette lighters, playing cards, lighter fluid, and cigar and cigarette holders, and certain popular brands of cigarettes. (SN, 27 Jan 60, p 6)

Part V. MILITARY INFORMATION

An anti-aerial defense conference was called by Szeged town council authorities on 28 January 1960. Civilian officials heard Captain (szazados) Jozsef BARNA, anti-aerial defense specialist, speak about the dangers of aerial attacks, "particularly in view of the increased fascist and nazi provocations in Western Europe." Captain BARNA stressed the importance of strengthening the anti-aerial defenses of Hungary and pointed out that it is up to civilian authorities to provide better shelters for the population. First Lieutenant Dr Mihaly KERENYI described the destructive powers of modern aerial weapons "mass-produced by Western powers" and outlined the requirements for effective shelters against atomic fall-out. Both officers stressed the importance of incorporating shelter building programs into Szeged's 15 and 30 year urban development plans. (DM, 29 Jan 60, p 5)

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<u>Fejér Megyei Hirlap</u> , Szekesfehervar;	26 - 31 January 1960
<u>Hajdu-Bihari Naplo</u> , Debrecen;	26 - 31 January 1960
<u>Kisalföld</u> , Gyor;	26 - 31 January 1960
<u>Keletmagyarország</u> , Nyiregyhaza;	26 - 31 January 1960
<u>Közepdunantuli Naplo</u> , Veszprem;	26 - 31 January 1960
<u>Szolnok Megyei Neplap</u> , Szolnok;	26 - 31 January 1960
<u>Somogyi Neplap</u> , Kaposvar;	26 - 31 January 1960
<u>Zalai Hirlap</u> , Zalaegerszeg;	26 - 31 January 1960

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